HUMAN EVENTS

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News Section *Printed in Two Sections*

Supreme Court's Revolution: "Washington is becoming an all-Negro city — that's one (of several) similar remarks made in the Capital these days, which are building up a head of steam against desegregation, and at least are making it a country-wide issue and not confined to Dixie and border areas. Despite the fact that D.C. residents have no vote, the rising temperature on the subject of desegregation is quickly communicated to the 531 members of Congress who live here most of the year, to resident newspapermen who relay their observations to clients all over the country and to the politicos of the two parties attached to their respective headquarters in the Capital.

"Hush hush" on the matter has been breaking down. This past week there has been much talk here and there in the Capital of the enterprise of a neighboring daily newspaper, the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, which sent a reporter to Washington to do a series on integration. The reporter picked up and embodied in his copy many facts and impressions not unfamiliar to District residents, but glossed over in the local Washington press.

The Richmond visitor explains, among other things, how people in Washington figure that their city will ere long become "all-Negro." The reporter notes a familiar phrase, "segregation-by-flight," to illuminate the steady decrease of whites in Washington public schools. "Behind the expression is a belief," says the Richmond paper, "that many white parents won't permit their children to attend racially mixed schools and that a vast white exodus to the suburbs has arisen in protest against desegregation." The paper goes on — " 'White parents just won't stand for it,' says one business executive. 'They're going to keep moving into Virginia and Maryland until this is an all-Negro city.' "

Percentage of Negroes in public schools increased from 34.5 in 1930 to 64.0 in September, 1955 and has probably climbed about 3 more points since then. Sharp drops in white pupils were registered in the two years since desegregation began — suggesting that there is some foundation to a current belief (reported in the Richmond paper) that whites are evacuating the District of Columbia at a rate of three times as great as before desegregation. The Richmond paper concludes, "another 20 years like the past and there will be practically no young white families with children living in the District of Columbia." It could happen elsewhere, and in the North, too.

Such local facts and implications inevitably have their influence on official Washington. Despite the GOP desire to cash in on the situation by seeking Negro votes, there is an air of uneasiness even among members of that party. A feeling that the present trend is dangerous and may lead to violence inspires caution. Hence the talk about a fact-finding commission on desegregation — transferring responsibility to commissions is always a sign that something has become too hot to handle otherwise.

Byrd As Candidate: Pressure is being brought upon Senator Byrd to become the candidate of the South at the Democratic convention, and then if no candidate (like himself, Lausche or Lyndon Johnson) acceptable to the South is nominated, he would become the standard-bearer of a third party.

Byrd represented the South in the Democratic conventions of 1940, '44 and '48, but in 1952 insisted that the burden be shifted to Senator Russell.

This time the pressure upon Byrd is far greater than in any previous year. The argument is advanced that Byrd could carry every Southern state in the November election, thereby getting over 100 electoral votes — to which would be added about 75 from the border states. Then if the Northern Democratic nominee — somebody like Kefauver or

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Harriman — should carry New York and a few farm states, Eisenhower would fail to get the necessary 266 electoral votes. The election would then be thrown into the House of Representatives where the voting is by states. The claim is made that Byrd, who is popular in the House as well as in the Senate, would have an excellent chance of being elected to the Presidency.

Farmers And Labor: Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, is now the No. 1 target of the labor unions as well as of those farmers who want 90 per cent parity.

Mentioning to a San Francisco audience that packing house workers had gained a 50-million-a-year raise in 1955, he said: "The evidence is that most of that wage increase was paid by ranchers and farmers, who paid it by taking lower prices for meat animals."

When angry pro-labor Senators protested, the Department of Agriculture put out an analysis showing that food prices paid by the consumer in 1955 were 4.6 per cent higher than in 1947. Prices received by the farmer were 15.9 per cent lower and labor costs involved in food handling were 40.2 per cent higher.

Economists recognize the conflict of interest between food-producing farmers and food-buying industrial workers: "one man's cost is the other man's income," but labor bosses and the leaders of the left-wing farmers seek to conceal it since they seek joint political power at the expense of their following.

Latest to discover this elementary fact of life is Democratic Congressman Don Hayworth of East Lansing, Michigan. He got orders from Reuther's office to vote for 90 per cent parity, but he thought the interests of his constituency, largely labor, would be served by supporting flexible farm supports. The irate labor bosses have indicated that Hayworth will be opposed by a labor-supported candidate in the coming primary and that if Hayworth wins the nomination, the labor vote may be given to the Republican nominee no matter how "reactionary" — as a means of "teaching Hayworth and the likes of him that they are sent to Congress to obey orders and not to do their own thinking."

Electoral Reform: The proposed amendment to reform the electoral college is dead for this session of Congress, but the forces behind it will make an effort to realign and to get it into effect before the 1960 election. If the proposal can win the approval of Congress, the prediction is freely made that it will be ratified by 40 to 44 legislatures in a few months — so intense is the hostility "out in the provinces" to the pressure groups that have excessive power under the present method.

The object of the amendment is to reduce the power of New York State and three or four other big-city states, whose approval of a nomination and a platform is necessary to win elections under the present "winner-take-all" method of counting. Although the rank and file of the Republican Party are instinctively conservative, the party must become a "leap year liberal" party if — in the opinion of some of its leaders — it is to have a chance to win New York State and other decisive Northern large-population states.

The failure of the proposal in the Senate was the result of a last minute ultimatum delivered to the individual Senators by 14 labor-liberal organizations headed by the CIO and the ADA. Their threats — it is believed — swung enough votes to kill chances of the required two-thirds majority.

Education Front: The American Association of University Professors, meeting in St. Louis in annual convention next Friday and Saturday, faces the task of deciding whether to adopt as its official policy the anti-anti-Communist line advocated by the notorious Fund for the Republic and various other "liberal" organizations.

It will come in the form of acceptance or rejection action on a report of a special AAUP committee which recommended that the Association censure four universities and one college, for discharging faculty members who took the Fifth Amendment in testifying before Congressional committees or otherwise refused to cooperate with the committees.

The AAUP group, set up last fall to study the entire issue of such dismissals, held in a report made public last week end that the discharges were violative of academic freedom and tenure. It held

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that invocation of the Fifth Amendment was not a valid reason for discharging a teacher, then went even further to say that Communist Party membership itself was not a valid ground for firing, and condemned "loyalty oath" requirements for teachers.

The report seemingly is based on the Fund for the Republic's theory that there is nothing wrong *per se* in a person being a Communist, that a wrong enters the picture only if it can be proven that the individual actively advocates forcible overthrow of the Government. A rather sanguine viewpoint.

The *Daily Worker*, of course, hailed the report with glee, declaring it should be applied to New York State's so-called Feinberg law providing for dismissal of public school teachers found to be Communists or otherwise disloyal.

Sincerely anti-Communist teachers are asking: Would you want your son or daughter to be studying economics, or history, or sociology or some other course under a Communist instructor, even if it cannot be proven that the instructor actively advocates violent overthrow of the Government? They say the AAUP should consider carefully lest it create a widespread public revulsion against an honored profession.

Letter from PAULUS P. POWELL, Rear Admiral, Retired: "HUMAN EVENTS is engaged in telling the public what is happening and WHY. I consider its activity a most valuable influence in the struggle against Communism and all forms of action designed to impair the Constitution and our inherent way of social and economic life."

Form A Committee: Any time a proposed governmental program viewed with favor by the liberal-left faces difficulty, their stock procedure is to set up a committee to propagandize in its behalf. Such a program facing trouble is the Administration's foreign aid program; so now comes a new organization under the mouth-filling name, "Citizens' Committee for Expanded Foreign Aid."

Number one name on its membership list is a veteran joiner, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose name probably is on more letterheads than that of any one other person. Also members are veteran socialist Norman Thomas and Mrs. Edward Murrow.

The new Committee's first statement assails the Eisenhower foreign aid program as being "far too limited in scope"; it says that instead of the half-billion dollars sought by the Administration for largesse to underdeveloped areas of the world, there should be a minimum commitment from the United States of at least one and a half billion a year for each of the next five years. The Committee, say members of Congress, appears to operate on the theory that if you ask the impossible, you may get what you really want.

Soviet Superiority: The USSR's turbine oil well drill has been the subject of a much-publicized licensing agreement negotiated recently in Moscow by the American firm of Dresser Industries, Inc. The company's vice president, J. B. O'Connor, is quoted as saying the Soviet product may be up to ten times as efficient as the conventional drill used by western oil companies. The turbine turns only the drill head, not the long and heavy shaft. Some lavish British praise of the Soviet jet plane that brought the Soviet police chief to London offers added evidence that not all industrial progress is being made here. Soviet propaganda broadcasts are taking full advantage of these developments, claiming — truthfully — that no such strategic items have been offered to the Communists by Washington.

However, last week, top Dresser Industries officials visited Washington and explained the nature of their licensing agreement with the USSR. It is not as simple and generous an arrangement as one might assume from Moscow's broadcasts on the subject. If the turbine drill is even half as effective as Mr. O'Connor has described it to be, it is a very important item indeed. But, it appears, the turbine drill is not yet a perfect instrument. For maximum utility it needs improvement of the bits that do the actual rock-cutting. This is a matter in which apparently the West is not behind the USSR.

One of the conditions set by Moscow in the agreement with Dresser is that the company reciprocate not only by paying royalties on the manufacture of the turbine drill but also supplying information on our present drill bits and their manufacture, as

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well as promising to keep Moscow posted on any improvements Dresser may later bring to the Russian drill. To supply such information to the Russians, the Dresser company would need Uncle Sam's consent and there is as yet no sign that his consent will be easy to get.

This much is sure: Moscow is not giving anything away. If it has industrial secrets for export, they will be available only in exchange for some of our secrets and on a basis which, in Moscow's judgment, gives the Soviets the better part of the exchange.

On The (Red) Party Line: If the Internal Revenue Service's seizure of properties of the Communist *Daily Worker* forces it to go out of existence, interested anti-Communists will find it much more difficult to keep track of the frequent and assorted vagaries and *volte faces* (such as the new anti-Stalin look) of the Commie Party line.

Over the years, the primary function of the *Daily Worker* has been to transmit to Party members and fellow-travellers instructions as to their day-to-day thinking; telling whether new programs and movements are good or bad (from the Red viewpoint, of course), when good ones become bad, when bad ones become good, who is a hero of the moment and who is a villain, etc.

The *Daily Worker's* issue dated March 27, the day T-men swooped down on its offices because of a slight $400,000 or so of unpaid taxes, carried a column signed by the Party's National Chairman, William Z. Foster, giving the faithful their cue as to the Middle East crisis. It was a typical masterpiece of double talk.

"We Communists," said Foster, referring to the source of some $50,000,000 worth of jet planes and other munitions purchased recently by Egypt, "are opposed to an arms race in the Middle East."

Good. So are the United States and its allies. But his next sentences raise an eyebrow or two: "Washington and its allies are responsible for the current Middle East arms race. Israel, like Egypt, Syria and every other sovereign non-aggressor country, is entitled to arms for legitimate self-defense — without 'security' pacts or other strings that become shackles. Every such country has the right to purchase weapons where it wishes — in Washington, London, Paris, Moscow, Prague."

Foster deeply resents, and is extremely critical of, the Administration's hesitancy to give arms to Israel which, according to his theories, apparently would not contribute to any Middle East arms race.

The real purpose of his column finally becomes apparent near the end, when he says it is "fantastic" to believe any peace can be achieved in the Middle East without Soviet Russia being a party to the agreement. That, of course, would achieve the same sort of "peace" that agreements with Russia have achieved in recent years in so many other parts of the world — ultimate Communist control.

Tax Front: At this time, when everybody, including workers, is conscious of the burden of paying income taxes, many business firms are sending to each employee a copy of a little booklet by John T. Flynn, entitled "The Hand in Your Pocket; it's the Little Man who Pays the Most Income Taxes." This little booklet proves with facts and figures that the "taxpayer with taxable income of $6,000 and under pays more income taxes than all of the other brackets put together, including all of the incomes of $50,000, $100,000, $1,000,000 and more." You can get a single copy of this booklet for 25 cents from America's Future, 542 Main Street, New Rochelle, New York. In quantities, the price of the booklet comes down to 5 cents.

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Article Section

FRANK LAUSCHE: OHIO'S TAFT DEMOCRAT

By CHESLY MANLY

IT WOULD be the ultimate of irony if the Democrats, recognizing that the New Deal welfare state program has been preempted by the Eisenhower Republicans, should become the conservative party of the United States. But a conservative dark horse began moving up in the Democratic presidential sweepstakes when Adlai E. Stevenson met disaster at the Minnesota turn.

The dark horse is Ohio's first five-term governor, Frank J. Lausche, whose political philosophy, at least in domestic affairs, is best expressed in Thomas Jefferson's words: ". . . a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvements, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned . . . is the sum of good government."

Lausche has no important qualification which would commend itself to the labor and political bosses and the "liberal" elements now dominant in the Democratic party — except that he might defeat Eisenhower. Clearly, the Democrats do not intend to let this one go by default. Before the President suffered his heart attack last September, there was a prevailing disposition to let Adlai (or some other temerarious innocent) sacrifice himself, but that mood has passed. Paul Butler, chairman of the National Committee, made that plain enough when he denounced the President for seeking re-election despite his heart attack. The Democrats intend to fight, and Mr. Eisenhower's health will be a major issue.

Newspaper editors, columnists and commentators have persuaded themselves that Eisenhower is overwhelmingly and invincibly popular. They may be right, but one cannot forget how certain were these same oracles in 1948 that Dewey would annihilate Truman. Before the New Hampshire and Minnesota primaries, many of them were equally certain that Adlai would be the Democratic nominee this year.

Democrats doubt that disaffection among specific segments of the population, together with uncertainty about Eisenhower's health, can be allayed by the "peace and prosperity" slogan of the Republicans. But they know they cannot win with a "civil rights" extremist for a candidate such as Kefauver or Harriman, who would provoke another Dixiecrat rebellion like those which cost them four southern states or 39 electoral votes (including one electoral vote from Tenn.) in 1948 and four with 57 electoral votes in 1952. Their hopes for victory are based upon a hard core of 128 electoral votes from the South, out of 266 needed to win. On the other hand, any Democrat who seeks to win the nomination by appealing to the South — by counseling moderation on the school segregation issue, as Stevenson has done — runs the risk of antagonizing Negro voters who have a balance of power in the populous northern states.

Governor Lausche is in a strategic position to stay out of trouble on the segregation issue. He is running for the United States Senate, against George H. Bender, the Republican incumbent, but he says he is "available" for the presidential nomination. With the excuse that he is not a candidate for president, he is cannily saying as little as possible about the segregation question. He declares that "the Supreme Court's decision must be accepted as law," but he points out that "the Court itself has said the transition could not be made overnight."

From the point of view of the northern "liberals," Lausche has an unassailable civil rights record. For eight years, he has urged the adoption of a "fair employment practice act." Recently, he recommended legislation to bar state aid from school districts practicing segregation. These proposals were rejected by Ohio's Republican legislature.

But in calling attention to his civil rights record in Ohio, Lausche invariably remarks that "in my judgment, state rights must be maintained." Southerners take this to mean that he would not favor a Federal fair employment practice act.

Many conservative Democrats with "no place to go," especially in the South, look with favor upon Lausche as a presidential possibility. Among those who have declared him acceptable are Senator Russell of Georgia, Senator McClellan of Arkansas, Senator Holland of Florida, Governor Shivers of Texas, Governor Kennon of Louisiana, and Representative Walter of Pennsylvania.

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Lausche's friends are encouraged by reports about the attitude of Carmine DeSapio, New York national committeeman and leader of Tammany Hall, who is backing Governor Harriman for the nomination. DeSapio, according to Lausche supporters, has given his word that if Harriman cannot win the nomination, New York will switch to Lausche. With Ohio's 56 votes, which Lausche will control, this could start a bandwagon that would be hard to stop.

Many conservative Republicans with "no place to go" also are casting sidelong glances at Lausche, who voted for their leader, the late Senator Robert A. Taft, in 1950, when the Truman Administration, the labor organizations and eastern internationalists failed, despite an enormous expenditure of money and energy, to defeat the Senator. Lausche has strong Republican support in Ohio. Without it, he could not have won his repeated landslide victories in that traditionally Republican state.

WHAT manner of man is Lausche? He is what the biologists would call a sport, so great is his deviation from the contemporary political norm. A Democrat, he has fought labor racketeers and political bosses of his own party and has impartially kept Republicans in responsible jobs. Yet with the dedicated zeal of an old fashioned liberal, he has fought the strip coal operators, the utility lobby, the trucking industry and other Republican "special interests."

"Liberals," including some Ohio newspaper men, say he is a "phony." When asked why, they reply in general terms that he is "sanctimonious" about his religion or his patriotism, that he makes political capital out of his humble origin while hobnobbing with rich Republicans. What these detractors cannot tolerate is Lausche's non-conformity with the liberal *Zeitgeist.* By their standards, George Washington, who proudly proclaimed his love of the United States and humbly prayed to Almighty God for its protection, was a phony. But it never occurred to any of them that Franklin D. Roosevelt, who loved to hobnob with Vincent Astor on the yacht *Nourmahal,* was insincere in his solicitude for the common man.

Lausche himself might well have been a rich man if he had conformed to prevailing standards of political morality. He has been a judge, mayor of Cleveland, and for more than nine years governor of a rich and populous state. But he lives on his salary, now $20,000 a year, and observes a code of ethics that is probably unique in American public life. In his first campaign for governor, in 1944, he rejected a $2,000 contribution from the CIO Political Action Committee on the ground that domination of the Democratic Party by the labor unions would be as evil as domination of the Republican Party by the National Association of Manufacturers. After his election, he refunded $2,166.34 of his salary as mayor to the city of Cleveland for time he had devoted to his campaign for governor.

Few politicians have equalled Lausche in the art of influencing people and winning votes. Six feet tall, with broad shoulders, dark flashing eyes, a rubescent complexion and dark gray hair that resembles a steel mop, he is a man of imposing presence. His voice is sonorous and honey-sweet, and he plays it with the virtuosity of a Joseph Szigeti. His speech can be as thunderous and terrifying as the first movement of Beethoven's *Eroica.* Sometimes he moves himself to tears, and when he sobs his listeners sob with him. When he laughs, they laugh. He combines all the ingredients of native American rabble-rousing with tantalizing Slavonic overtones from the Pannonian basin where his ancestors lived.

But Lausche has a conspicuous characteristic that sets him apart from such recent American demagogues as Franklin D. Roosevelt. He peddles no nostrums, no pie in the sky, no heavenly or earthly kingdoms, not even ham and eggs. The only thing Lausche has to sell is Lausche, and the people keep coming back for more.

The governor has made a career of smashing political conventions and superstitions. He first ran for governor against the advice of his friends, who told him that no first generation American of Slavic ancestry could carry Ohio. He won with a majority of 108,000 while Roosevelt was losing the state to Dewey by 12,000. Lausche also was told that Ohio's "Bible belt" would not accept a Roman Catholic. Yet in 1952, he was elected to a fourth term as governor with a plurality of 425,052 votes over a former president of the Federal Council of Churches with the magic name of Taft, Charles P., the left-wing brother of the late Senator. In the same election, Eisenhower carried the state by a majority of 500,024.

LAUSCHE was born November 14, 1895, in the Slovenian district of Cleveland's east side. His parents were immigrants from Slovenia, then a part of the Austrian empire, now of Yugoslavia. His name, however, is German. His father, Louis Lausche, was descended from a tribe of Germans who settled in Slovenia in the Seventh Century. His mother, Frances Milavec, came to the United States in 1889, when she was 17, and worked in a Cleveland boarding house, where she met Louis, an immigrant steel worker who took his meals there. They were married in 1892 and Frank was one of seven children, of whom six are living.

The Lausche home became the leading social center of the Slovene community. Mrs. Lausche mothered the new arrivals. Frank's father, who spoke German, Slovenian and Serbo-Croat, helped them

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with their naturalization problems. The parents, devoutly religious and intensely patriotic, brought up their children to worship God and love their country. Sunday evening music sessions around the parlor piano always ended with the singing of "America."

When Frank was 12 his father died, leaving Mother Lausche with six children on her hands and a $10,000 mortgage on her home. "She skimped and saved and worried herself to death to pay taxes and feed her children and send them all to school," the governor recalls.

Frank delivered the Slovenian paper, *Nova Domovina,* lighted gas lamps for $2 a week, and assisted vegetable hucksters. He finished elementary school and then worked days while taking high school courses at night. He still had to make up some high school work at night when he entered Cleveland's John Marshall Law School after World War I.

He learned to play baseball with a sandlot team and eventually became a professional, playing briefly with Duluth in 1917 and Lawrence, Mass., in 1918. After service in the army, he was offered a job with the Atlanta club but decided on a legal career instead. He was second in his class when he was graduated from law school in 1920 and also second in a group of 160 applicants when he passed the state bar examination.

In 1928, while in private law practice, Lausche married Jane Sheal, pretty, brunette graduate of the Cleveland School of Art. Jane's father was a Republican and by her own description she is a "stubborn Methodist." They were married by an Episcopal minister in Painesville, Ohio, and Lausche, according to Roman Catholic law, thereby put himself under a censure of excommunication. Lausche, however, goes to the church of his ancestors and Mrs. Lausche goes to hers. Members of the family understand that the marriage was subsequently validated by the Catholic church, but diocesan spokesmen in Cleveland and Columbus, while not excluding the possibility, disclaim knowledge of it.

If questioned too closely on this matter, Lausche replies by quoting Jefferson:

"Say nothing of my religion. It is known to God and myself alone. Its evidence before the world is to be sought in my life; if that has been honest and dutiful to society, the religion which has regulated it cannot be a bad one."

LAUSCHE was appointed to a vacancy on the Municipal court bench in 1932, elected to the same court in 1933, and elected to the Court of Common Pleas in 1936. In 1937, when the Roosevelt Administration and Democratic governors in various states were condoning or refusing to enforce laws against labor violence that approached insurrection in the automobile and "Little Steel" industries, Lausche displayed his political courage by issuing an anti-picketing injunction in the Crosby restaurant case. Mrs. Pearl E. Crosby, operator of the restaurant, was served with an ultimatum by the AFL hotel and restaurant union: either she would (1) compel her employees to join the union or (2) fire them and hire union help or (3) her place would be picketed. She refused and the union undertook to enforce its demands by mass picketing and violence.

Judge Lausche, ascertaining that there was no dispute between Mrs. Crosby and her employees, issued an injunction against further picketing. He laid down a rule of equity which was affirmed by the state's Supreme Court and still is the law in Ohio. This rule, enforceable by injunction, allows only peaceful picketing and then only in a dispute between an employer and his employees. Even peaceful picketing, in a dispute between a union and an employer is unlawful if there is no dispute between the employer and his present employees.

Judge Lausche further antagonized the union bosses by sending half a dozen labor racketeers to prison for extortion and vandalism. He offended Ray T. Miller, Democratic boss of Cuyahoga County, by closing Cleveland's gambling houses, which had been major sources of party revenue. Eliot Ness, Cleveland's Republican director of public safety, enthusiastically cooperated with Lausche's campaign against the gamblers and labor racketeers. Lausche finally broke with Miller after his election as mayor in 1941 because of his refusal to fire Ness, whose scalp was demanded by the political and labor bosses.

As mayor, and later as governor, Lausche continued his campaign against labor extremism. Last November, he opposed a CIO-initiated proposal to increase the state's unemployment compensation to a maximum of $59 a week for 39 weeks and to authorize such compensation to laid-off workers receiving jobless pay from their employers under so-called guaranteed annual wage agreements. The people of Ohio rejected the scheme by a vote of 1,458,483 to 870,755.

Lausche maintains that a man's right to work is as sacred as his right to worship God according to his conscience. "To be an American contemplates being a free man," he says. "If the right to work depends upon membership in a labor organization, then freedom is gone." He defends the right of collective bargaining, the right to join or not join a union, but he insists that the paramount and indispensable element of all these rights is freedom.

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The union bosses revile Lausche as an arch-demon, but this does not worry him. He learned long ago, he says, that they do not speak for the men they pretend to represent. He carries every industrial district in Ohio.

UNDER Lausche's administration Ohio has come through each biennium with a surplus in its treasury, while providing public services unexcelled for quality and economy by those of any populous state. Senator Bender contends that Lausche doesn't spend enough money and doesn't get enough from the Federal government for needed public services. The curious spectacle of a Republican Senator berating a Democratic governor for not spending more of the people's money is a symptom of the political degeneracy of our times. As a candidate for Congress in the New Deal days before World War II, when total expenditures of the Federal government were only slightly more than the present interest on the national debt, Bender complained that "practically one-third of the earnings of the people are consumed by taxation in one form or another."

"Government," said Bender, "was never intended to do more than to protect the natural rights of the citizens. The great mass of people are sick and tired of being welfared, inspected and wet-nursed from Washington."

Now Bender wants Federal aid for schools, which Lausche opposes. The Senator contends that Ohio needs $283 million to bring its schools "up to standard," that its roads are "among the worst in the country," and that its mental health service is "in a very bad way."

Actually, Ohio is spending $3.19 daily per capita for the care and treatment of its mental patients, while the national average is $2.70. Ohio spends more on education and on roads — and it has better roads — than Illinois, a larger, more populous and richer state.

In an interview with this reporter, Lausche referred to taxes and the national debt as "our great problem today." The Federal tax burden, he said, "is getting so heavy that it is discouraging many Americans." But he advocates both a reduction of Federal spending and substantial payments on the debt before reducing taxes.

"When the debt is not reduced in these times," he says, "there is good reason to shudder at the prospect of this country if it were thrown into a depression."

He is against socialized medicine. He opposes social security commitments "which cannot be actuarily supported by contributions." He contends that "the practice of pumping up the social security program at every election time solely for the purpose of gaining votes will lead to catastrophe." He is opposed to rigid farm price supports and approves the Eisenhower Administration's "soil bank" program. However, he believes that other arrangements must be made "to insure that the farmer will get his fair share of the national income."

On foreign policy, Lausche supports the Eisenhower Administration with important reservations. Since 64 per cent of the President's budget for the next fiscal year is allocated for armaments and foreign aid, it is difficult to see how Lausche could carry out a program to "put our financial house in order" without modifying his views on foreign policy. But the governor does not pretend to omniscience in foreign affairs; he acknowledges that one must have direct contact with the problems involved and full information about specific situations to become an expert in that field.

Like Herbert Hoover, he supports the United Nations as "a needed forum through which the nations of the world become better acquainted." Yet unlike President Eisenhower and most of his advisers, including Brother Milton, Lausche is against world government and other supranational federation schemes.

The governor says the United States "must have allies in this world" and must give them financial assistance with which to strengthen their economies and their defenses." Yet he is against any long-term commitment of economic aid, such as President Eisenhower has asked Congress to approve. Moreover, Lausche would limit assistance to "those people who are genuinely in accord with our thinking and not bargaining to see whether they can make better deals with the Kremlin or the United States." In private conversations, he even questions the advisability of giving aid to nations which trade with Communist countries, thereby closely approximating a position long held by Senator McCarthy.

It seems clear that Lausche's fundamental Americanism and common sense would be expressed in foreign policy as well as in domestic affairs if he were vested with responsibility in that field.

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